

Application report to become a member of the
International Network of Safe Community
(Form A)

Kagoshima City, Japan

Column 1	Column 2
Section A Community Overview	
<p>A-1 Briefly describe the community and its historical development</p> <p>Kagoshima City is located at the approximate center of Kagoshima Prefecture at the southern end of Kyushu Island, one of Japan’s main four islands. The city has an area of 547.07km², population of 605,610 people, and 274,131 households.</p> <p>Enacted in 1889, the City celebrated its 125th Anniversary in 2014. We have continued to develop as a core city in South Kyushu, as an advanced city where functions for politics, economy, education and culture, etc. are integrated.</p> <p>Japan’s modern industry started here when European science and technology was introduced in the mid-1900s. “Sites of the Meiji Industrial Revolution” has been registered as a World Heritage Site.</p> <p>Sakurajima, the very active volcano island, is just about 4km across the Kinko Bay from the center of the city. Kagoshima is an international tourist spot, home to rich nature as well as a history and culture that color the dawn of modern Japan. (Sakurajima and Kinko Bay were designated as a Japanese Geo-park in 2013 as a place where the appeal of the great nature can be experienced.)</p> <p>(See pages 1 to 4 of Supplement)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>A-2 Describe the strategy, ambitions, objectives and work in the community in regard to safety. It must be a higher level of safety than average for a community in the country or region.</p> <p>In our priority plan the “5th Kagoshima City General Plan” (10-year plan: FY 2012 to 2021) outlining city policies for realizing sustainable development into the future, we have positioned “Safe and Secure City for an Affluent Life” as one of our basic targets, and have systematically promoted various policies.</p> <p>The “Life Safe & Secure Project” has been positioned as a leading priority project for the Safe Community program.</p> <p>In 2005, we enacted the “Kagoshima City Secure and Safe City Building Ordinance” to realize a safe and secure community in which the city, residents and businesses, etc. collaborate and coordinate to prevent crime, accidents and natural disasters.</p> <p>In addition to programs based on these plans and ordinances, Kagoshima City is participating in Safe Communities to reduce accidents and injuries even further, and to create a safe city where residents can spend their lives safely.</p> <p>(See page 6 of Supplement)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>A-3 How are the mayor (or similar function of the community) and the executive committee involved? Who is chairing the cross-sector group?</p> <p>As the chair of the Kagoshima City Safe Community Steering Committee, the navigator of the Safe Community activities, the Kagoshima City mayor manages and promotes Safe Community activities through cross-sector cooperation and collaboration.</p> <p>The Kagoshima City Safe Community Steering Committee oversees the Injury Surveillance Committee which collects data on injuries, etc. and the various Task Forces that are undertaking priority preventive activities, etc. The Council organizes and controls cross-sector injury prevention based on evidence.</p> <p>A “Review Committee” and “Work Group” have been established in City Hall to coordinate and adjust projects in various fields within city politics.</p> <p>Budgeting for promoting the Safe Community program, etc. is explained at the City Council Meetings, and promoted upon receiving understanding.</p> <p>(See pages 24 to 29 of Supplement)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient? Is the mayor involved?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Is the executive committee involved?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>Who is chairing the cross-sectional group? <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>.....</p>
<p>A-4 Describe the injury risk-panorama in the community.</p> <p>When the Safe Community program was implemented, the community was analyzed with various data. Seven priority challenges were set based on the following risks identified from the results.</p> <p>1. Traffic Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Approx. 20% of deaths from accidents are caused by traffic accidents. * Approx. 40% of emergency transports are the result of traffic accidents. * More than 4,000 people die or are seriously injured in traffic accidents. <p>2. School Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 45.3% of accidents involving elementary and junior high students occur at “School”. * 1 out of approx. 17 elementary children and 1 out of approx. 12 junior high students has received treatment for an injury. <p>Note. Elementary children: Ages 7 to 12, Junior high student: Ages 13 to 15</p> <p>3. Child Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * General injuries account for approx. 80% of emergency transports for ages 0 to 6, and more than 30% for all ages between 0 and 17. * More than 200 consultations regarding child abuse are received each year. Child abuse is still a concern. 	<p>Is the risk-panorama sufficiently described?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>4. Senior Citizen Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 70% of deaths by accident involve senior citizens (age 65 and older). * Approx. 40% of emergency transports involve senior citizens. * Cases of senior citizen abuse are on the increase. <p>(FY2007: 35 cases, FY2010: 68 cases, FY2013: 79 cases)</p> <p>5. DV (Domestic Violence) Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The number of consultations regarding DV is on the increase, and the situation of DV victims is still a concern. <p>(FY2010: 394 cases, FY2012: 554 cases, FY2014: 777 cases)</p> <p>6. Suicide Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Suicide is one of the highest causes of death in the age 10 to 64 group. * Approx. 100 people die of suicide each year. <p>(2012: 17.3 persons per 100,000)</p> <p>7. Disaster Prevention, Disaster Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * It has been 100 years since the Taisho Eruption of Sakurajima. Based on the amount of magma accumulated, a similar eruption could occur at any time. There is a risk of extensive damage if the volcano erupts. * There is only one road on the periphery of Sakurajima. The island could be isolated if the road is cut off by a large eruption. <p>(See page 42 of Supplement)</p>	
Section B Structure of the community	
<p>B-1 Describe the demographic structure of the community</p> <p>The population of Kagoshima City increased approx. 50,000 people when merged with five adjacent towns in 2004. Since then, the population has stayed at about 600,000 people.</p> <p>South Kyushu's busiest commercial area is located in central Kagoshima City. This city area is surrounded by a hilly area, 100m to 300m above sea level, that is populated with a residential area. The city area faces an enclosed bay. The active volcano "Sakurajima" with a perimeter of 55km is located 4km on the other side of the bay. About 4,500 people coexist with the volcano on Sakurajima.</p> <p>Population is on the decline throughout Japan, but in Kagoshima, the population has stayed unchanged. The under-15 youth population and working population between ages 15 to 64 are both declining, but the senior citizen population of age 65 and older is on the increase.</p>	<p>Is the demographic structure and the different risks sufficient described?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>○ Population composition rate (2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Youth population under 15 14.0% * Working population between 15 and 64 64.7% * Senior citizen population 65 and older 21.2% <p>○ Working population by industry (2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Primary industry (farming, forestry, etc.) 1.3% * Secondary industry (construction, manufacturing, etc.) 14.0% * Tertiary industry (wholesale/retail, medicine, welfare, etc.) 76.8% <p>○ Situation of educational facilities, welfare and medical related institutions (2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Educational facility: 49 kindergartens, 81 elementary schools, 45 jr. high schools, etc. * Welfare facilities: 110 nursery schools, 38 senior citizen welfare facilities, etc. * Medical institutions: 98 hospitals, etc. <p>(See pages 2 to 5 of Supplement)</p>	
<p>B-2 Describe the SC/IP at present and the plans for the future.</p> <p>In our General Plans as well as plans set forth by each section, the Kagoshima City administration has carried out programs to achieve safety, security and injury prevention for both genders and all age groups.</p> <p>Each program is carried out with support and cooperation with various expert sections such as the Prefectural Police, City Fire Defense Section and City Health Department, etc. The City, residents and businesses, etc. cooperate based on the “Secure and Safe City Building Ordinance” to create a safe city.</p> <p>In addition to this, we have promoted prevention activities using the Safe Community methods. In January 2013, the Kagoshima City mayor made the Safe Community program declaration. We actively promote city building that utilizes the regional characteristics of Kagoshima City by utilizing and revitalizing the human resources and other resources available in our community.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-3 Describe the support for sustained injury prevention of the local politicians in the community and which parts of the program have been undertaken and/or supported by the regional government?</p> <p>The Kagoshima City mayor, who is the leader of our administration and a politician, is the chair of the Kagoshima City Safe Community Steering</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>Committee. The mayor comprehensively manages and promotes Safe Community activities through cross-sector collaboration and coordination.</p> <p>Regarding cooperation of local politics on a large scale, for example, the Prefecture Police has established the “Safe Community Support Steering Committee” to provide general and effective support for the Safe Community program. The police have joined as members and also provide information such as statistics.</p> <p>Members from various task forces, such as the Kagoshima Prefecture and Kagoshima Regional Meteorological Observatory, Kagoshima Labor Standards Office, and Kagoshima Provincial Cooperation Office participate in the Council to promote the Safe Community program.</p>	
<p>B-4 Describe the strategic program concerning the safety promotion and injury prevention work, which has been formulated.</p> <p>The Kagoshima City administration is promoting programs for creating a secure and safe city with varies plans based on the above-mentioned “General Plan”. (Example)</p> <p><Traffic Safety> * 9th Kagoshima City Transportation Safety Plan (FY2011 to 2015)</p> <p><Children> * Kagoshima City Education Promotion Basic Plan (FY2011 to 2021) * Kagoshima City Children and Childcare Support Plan (FY2015 to 2019)</p> <p><Senior Citizens> * 6th Kagoshima City Senior Citizen Health, Welfare and Caregiving Project plan (FY2015 to 2017)</p> <p><DV (Domestic Violence)> * 2nd Kagoshima Gender Equality Plan (FY2012 to 2021)</p> <p><Health Promotion> * Healthy Kagoshima Residents Plan (FY2013 to 2022)</p> <p><Disaster Prevention, Disasters> * Community disaster prevention plans, etc.</p> <p>In addition, each community is actively developing programs such as crime prevention patrols and disaster drills carried out by the neighborhood associations (self-governing community organizations) and independent disaster</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>prevention organizations, etc.</p>	
<p>B-5 Who is responsible for the management of the SP/IP program and where are they based in the local political and administrative organization?</p> <p>Kagoshima City Mayor Hiroyuki Mori (Kagoshima City Government)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-6 Which is the lead unit for the SP/IP program?</p> <p>Kagoshima City Government, Resident’s Bureau, Crisis Management Section, Safety and Security unit</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project?</p> <p>In the 5th Kagoshima City General Plan’s 10-year span, the Safe Community program is posted as a safety indicator to increase safety in the designated community. It is especially a project positioned as a leading priority program. However, designation is not our goal. Even after designation, we will develop long-term activities while assessing the programs with SPDC cycle, and will continue our program to create a city where our residents can spend their lives safely and securely.</p> <p>(See page 138 of Supplement)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-8 Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are they?</p> <p>The 5th Kagoshima City General Plan, enacted under the guidance of the mayor, sets forth goals for city-wide safety programs, such as the Safe and Secure City for an Affluent Life” program. In the seven fields promoted as a priority by Kagoshima City for Safe Community, actual targets are set such as “Reducing senior citizen traffic accidents”, “Reducing accidents at public elementary schools and junior high schools, etc.”, and “Reducing suicides among middle aged and senior citizens (ages 50 to 69).</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>B-9 Who have adopted these objectives?</p> <p>Kagoshima City Mayor Hiroyuki Mori (Kagoshima City Government)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

	<input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:
<p>B-10 How are the Safe Community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported?</p> <p>For priority fields, the short-term (knowledge, recognition), mid-term (behavior, actions) and long-term (situation) impacts are evaluated based on the performance indicators set for each program by the individual Task Forces.</p> <p>The Injury Surveillance Committee is also assessing each sector based on analysis of statistics data, etc.</p> <p>These evaluation results are reported to the Kagoshima City Safe Community Steering Committee, where they are evaluated before being disclosed to the residents through our website, etc.</p> <p>All results are summarized in an annual report and submitted to the Japan Institute of Safe Communities for an external evaluation.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:
<p>B-11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used?</p> <p>By continuing programs to improve safety, we believe that we can reduce medical costs. We also anticipate that a reduction in accidents and injuries will reduce expenses for hardware and software in each field.</p> <p>As an example of programs for improving safety, we subsidize groups set up for ensuring community safety, such as the “Kagoshima City Community Safety and Security Network Council (groups organized by schools and neighborhood associations, etc. to conduct activities for community safety and security) (78 groups). (i.e., Subsidy for the Investigation and Research on Safe and Security City Planning) Through this, we support activities to diagnose the environment of hazardous places, etc.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:
<p>B-12 Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them.</p> <p>The following types of regulations have been set for safety in Kagoshima City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● “Kagoshima City Ordinance to Eliminate Criminal Gangs”, setting matters required for the elimination of criminal gangs (i.e., Notifications to protect youth from criminal gangs) ● “Gender Equality Ordinance” to respect the human rights of both men and women, and to prevent abuse between genders, etc. ● “Zone 30”, areas which limit traveling speed to 30km/h along community roads so as to ensure the safety of pedestrians and bicycle riders 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No., If no!! What is missing:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * “School Zone Setting” and “Designated School Commute Route” for ensuring the safety of students Others 	
Section C [Indicator 1]	
<p>C-1 Describe the cross-sector group responsible for managing, coordinating, and planning of the SP/IP program.</p> <p>The following cross-sector organizations have been set up in Kagoshima City to promote the Safe Community program.</p> <p>○ Safe Community Steering Committee Comprised of 29 members representing groups involved with safety and secure city planning, including the City Federation of PTAs, Medical Association, Kagoshima University and the Kagoshima Prefecture Police, etc. This group leads the promotion of Safe Community, and is in charge of setting the policy for promoting Safe Community programs.</p> <p>○ Injury Surveillance Committee (See page 20 and 21, Section G [Indicator 5]) Comprised of eight members from agencies involved with health, medicine and fire prevention, etc., including the City Health Department, Medical Association, and Fire Defense Headquarters. Responsible for collecting and analyzing injury data, etc.</p> <p>○ Task Forces for each sector Task Forces are set for each of the seven priority sectors, including Traffic Safety, School Safety, Child Safety, Senior Citizen Safety, DV Prevention, Suicide Prevention, and Disaster Prevention and Disaster Measures. Comprised of community organizations, experienced persons from academic circles, and disaster prevention agencies, etc. related to each sector, including neighborhood associations, Kagoshima University and Kagoshima Regional Meteorological Observatory. Responsible for examining program measures to resolve priority challenges set for each of the seven sectors.</p> <p>○ Review Committee and Work Group (City Hall) * The Review Committee is comprised of 21 members including division and section managers such as the Crisis Management Section manager and Resident Culture Department manager. Responsible for comprehensively coordinating and adjusting the seven priority sectors within the city administration.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>* Work Groups are set for each of the seven priority sectors, and are comprised of section and group managers from the City Safety And Security Section, etc. Responsible for reviewing program measures for resolving priority challenges in each sector, and coordinating and adjusting the programs for implementation, etc. (See pages 24 to 29 of Supplement)</p>	
<p>C-2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SC/IP work.</p> <p>Members of the health sector including the City Health Department, City Medical Association, City Pharmacist Association, Kagoshima Prefecture Association of Nursing, Kagoshima Prefecture Association of Clinical Psychologists as well as administrative agencies such as Kagoshima Prefecture, Kagoshima Prefecture Police and City Fire Defense Department are members of Task Forces for each sector. These members provide cooperation and support by providing injury data, and support Safe Community activities with manpower and resources.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>C-3 How are NGOs Red Cross, retirement organizations, sports organizations, parent and school organizations involved in the SC/IP work?</p> <p>Various NGO groups in Kagoshima City are involved with the Safe Community program.</p> <p>○ Private groups participating in Safe Community promotion</p> <p>* Senior Citizen groups: Federation of Senior Citizen Clubs, Senior Citizen Preventive Care Association Kagoshima, etc.</p> <p>* Parent-School Organizations: Federation of PTAs, Association of Aigo-kai, Liaison Council of Mothers' Clubs, etc.</p> <p>* Resident groups: Kotokujidai-higashi/Komencho neighborhood associations, Yoshino School District Safety and Security Network Council, Oushu School District Community Hall Management Committee</p> <p>* Medical and welfare, etc. related groups: City Welfare Officer/Child Welfare Officer Council, City Welfare Council, City Medical Association, Kagoshima Prefecture Association of Nursing, etc.</p> <p>(See pages 25 to 28 of Supplement)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>C-4 Are there any systems for ordinary citizens to inform about risk environments and risk situations they have found in the community?</p> <p>The City indicates risks within Kagoshima City with the following methods.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p>

<p>○ City Newsletter “Residents Plaza” distributed to all households in Kagoshima City</p> <p>○ City’s website</p> <p>○ Distribution of pamphlet listing information on Safe Community programs, etc.</p> <p>(Situation of distribution)</p> <p>* Residents’ Rally for Safe and Secure City Planning (approx. 1,400 copies)</p> <p>* Street campaign for preventing DV (approx. 1,000 copies)</p> <p>* Distribution at infant/toddler checkups, and at public facility reception areas, etc.</p> <p>○ Articles about Safe Community printed in local newspapers (Minami-Nippon Shimbun) (18 articles printed between July 2014 and April 2015)</p> <p>(See pages 29 to 30 of Supplement)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p>														
<p>C-5 Describe how the work is organized in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>In accordance with the setup guidelines, the Safe Community promotion organization in Kagoshima City is led by the “Kagoshima City Safe Community Steering Committee”, and includes the “Kagoshima City Injury Surveillance Committee” and seven “Task Forces by Sector” and “City Hall Organizations”. The SPDCA cycle, a sustainable organization, is structured and managed through bidirectional cooperation and coordination of these groups.</p> <p>In addition, promotion of the Safe Community program is positioned in our General Plan that sets forth the long-term management policy of Kagoshima City.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>														
<p>Section D [Indicator 2]</p>															
<p>D-1 Describe the sustainable work in regard to SC/IP in following areas and how the different sectors including specific NGOs are involved in the work.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1. Safe traffic</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2. Safe homes and leisure times</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Safe children</td> <td>4. Safe elderly</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Safe work</td> <td>6. Violence prevention</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Suicide prevention</td> <td>8. Disaster preparedness and response</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Safe public places</td> <td>10. Safe hospitals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Safe sports</td> <td>12. Safe water</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13. Safe schools</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>In Kagoshima City, the administration as well as various organizations and</p>	1. Safe traffic	2. Safe homes and leisure times	3. Safe children	4. Safe elderly	5. Safe work	6. Violence prevention	7. Suicide prevention	8. Disaster preparedness and response	9. Safe public places	10. Safe hospitals	11. Safe sports	12. Safe water	13. Safe schools		<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
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13. Safe schools															

groups have been carrying out sustainable programs (128 projects) related to improving safety and preventing injuries.

(See pages 31 to 38 of Supplement)

The alphabet characters correspond to the explanations in pages 31 to 38 of Supplement.

1. Traffic Safety: 12 projects (Excerpt given below)

Program	Organizer/Related Parties
A: Traffic Safety Classes	Kagoshima Prefecture Traffic Safety Association, Kagoshima Prefecture Police, Japan Automobile Federation, Kagoshima City, etc.
B: Setting of School Route Guards	Kagoshima City, School Route Guards

2. Home and Recreational Safety: 9 projects (Excerpt given below)

Program	Organizer/Related Parties
C: Park Maintenance and Management, Safety Inspections of Park Equipment, etc.	Kagoshima City, designated managers
D: Preparation of Safety and Security Guidebook	Kagoshima City

3. Child Safety: 7 projects (Excerpt given below)

Program	Organizer/Related Parties
E: Setting of Family and Child Counselors	Kagoshima City
F: Infant/Toddler Health Checkups	Kagoshima City

4. Senior Citizen Safety: 15 projects (Excerpt given below)

Program	Organizer/Related Parties
G: Training of Dementia Orange Supporters	Kagoshima City, Association of Dementia Sufferers and their Families
H: Lively & Energetic Class	Kagoshima City, Fitness gym operators, Care-giving businesses, etc.

5. Workplace Safety: 5 projects (Excerpt given below)

Program	Organizer/Related Parties
I: Employment and Work Consultations	Kagoshima City, Kagoshima Labor Standards Office
J: Promotion of Risk Assessments	Kagoshima Labor Standards Office, businesses

6. Violence Prevention: 12 projects (Excerpt given below)

Program	Organizer/Related Parties
U: Street Campaigns on Child Abuse Prevention	Kagoshima City, Kagoshima City Task Force Council for Children Requiring Aid, etc.
V: Purple Ribbon Campaign	Kagoshima City, Kagoshima Prefecture, Prefecture Bar Association, City Medical Association, Prefecture Association of Clinical Psychologists, private support groups, etc.
W: Senior Citizen Abuse Prevention Measures	Kagoshima City, Community Comprehensive Support Center, Kagoshima City Senior Citizen Abuse Prevention Network Council
7. Suicide Prevention: 4 projects (Excerpt given below)	
Program	Organizer/Related Parties
X: Consultations Regarding Suicide	Kagoshima City, Kagoshima Inochi-no-Denwa Association, City Medical Association, Prefecture Bar Association, Prefecture Association of Judicial Scriveners, Kagoshima Prefecture Police, etc.
Y: Educational Programs regarding Countermeasures for Suicides	Kagoshima City, City Medical Association, Prefecture Association of Nursing, Kagoshima Industrial Health Comprehensive Support Center, Prefecture Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, etc.
8. Disaster Prevention and Disaster Measures: 23 projects (Excerpt given below)	
Program	Organizer/Related Parties
K: Training of Independent Disaster Response Groups	Kagoshima City, neighborhood associations
L: General Emergency Drills for Sakurajima Volcano Eruption	Kagoshima City, Prefecture, City voluntary fire corps, Police, Self-Defense Forces, residents, life-line operators, etc.
9. Public (place) Safety: 20 projects (Excerpt given below)	
Program	Organizer/Related Parties
M: Support of Community Safety and Security Network Council	Kagoshima City, Community Safety and Security Network Council

Activities																												
N: Installation and Notification of AEDs	Kagoshima City, businesses with AEDs installed, etc.																											
10. Hospital Safety: 1 project																												
Program	Organizer/Related Parties																											
O: Seminar on Public Hospital Safety and Security for all employees	Kagoshima Public Hospital																											
11. Sports Safety: 4 projects (Excerpt given below)																												
Program	Organizer/Related Parties																											
P: Youth Sports Group Instructor Seminar	Kagoshima City, Youth Sports Group																											
Q: Training of Community Sports Instructors	Kagoshima City																											
12. Water Safety: 4 projects (Excerpt given below)																												
Program	Organizer/Related Parties																											
R: Sakurajima Ferry Accident Response Training Drills	Kagoshima City																											
13. School Safety: 12 projects (Excerpt given below)																												
Program	Organizer/Related Parties																											
S: Maintenance of School Safety Organization by entire community	Kagoshima City Board of Education, School Guard Leaders, School Guards																											
T: School Counseling (on bullying, etc.)	Kagoshima City Board of Education																											
<p>D-2 Describe the work with genders, all ages and all environments and situations. Describe all activities like falls prevention and how the work is done.</p> <p>In Kagoshima City, we have implemented various programs for improving safety and preventing injuries in addition to the programs listed in D.1 above. Both genders, and all ages and environments are covered. Overviews of those programs are given below.</p>		<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>																										
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Child Ages 0 to 14</th> <th>Youth Ages 15 to 24</th> <th>Adult Ages 25 to 64</th> <th>Senior citizen Ages 65 and older</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4" style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Accidents</td> <td>(1) Traffic Safety (12 projects)</td> <td>12</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>A, B</td> <td>A</td> <td>A</td> <td>A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(2) Home and Recreational Safety (9 projects)</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>C, D</td> <td>C, D</td> <td>C, D</td> <td>C, D</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Child Ages 0 to 14	Youth Ages 15 to 24	Adult Ages 25 to 64	Senior citizen Ages 65 and older	Accidents	(1) Traffic Safety (12 projects)	12	10	10	10		A, B	A	A	A	(2) Home and Recreational Safety (9 projects)	7	7	7	6		C, D	C, D	C, D	C, D
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		C, D	C, D	C, D	C, D																							

	(3) Child Safety (7 projects)	7 E, F	1 E	/	/	
	(4) Senior Citizen Safety (15 projects)	/	/	/	15 G, H	
	(5) Workplace Safety (5 projects)	/	5 I, J	5 I, J	4 I, J	
	(8) Disaster Prevention and Disaster Measures (23 projects)	23 K, L	23 K, L	23 K, L	23 K, L	
	(9) Public (place) Safety (20 projects)	20 M, N	20 M, N	19 M, N	19 M, N	
	(10) Hospital Safety (1 project)	1 O	1 O	1 O	1 O	
	(11) Sports Safety (4 projects)	2 P	2 P, Q	1 Q	2 Q	
	(12) Water Safety (4 projects)	4 R	4 R	4 R	4 R	
	(13) School Safety (12 projects)	12 S, T	12 S, T	/	/	
Intentional factors	(6) Violence Prevention (12 projects)	8 U, V	11 U, V	5 V	6 V, W	
	(7) Suicide Prevention (4 projects)	4 X, Y	4 X, Y	4 X, Y	4 X, Y	
* Upper line: No. of measures, Bottom line: Examples of measures (See pages 31 to 38 of Supplement)						
Section E [Indicator 3]						
<p>E-1 Identify all high risk groups and describe what is being done to increase their safety. Groups at risk are often:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indigenous people 2. Low-income groups 3. Minority groups within the community, including workplaces 4. Those at risk for intentional injuries, including victims of crime and self-harm 5. Abused women, men and children 6. People with mental illness, developmental delays or other disabilities 7. People participating in unsafe sports and recreation settings 8. Homeless 9. People at risk for injuries from natural disasters 10. People living or working near high- risk environments (for example, a particular road or intersection, a water hazard etc. 11. People at risk due to religion, ethnicity or sexual preferences 						<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

In Kagoshima City, we have set high-risk groups for the following reasons, and are conducting prevention activities.

1. People in 50s and 60s at high-risk of suicide

Reason for setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * It is a fact that about 100 people die of suicide each year. * Suicides are particularly high among people in their 50s and 60s.
Main program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Promotion and education on suicide prevention (Provision of information in newsletters, etc. and holding of Mental Health Lectures, etc.) * Support of supporters (Holding of Gatekeeper Training Seminars) * Setting of place for easy consultations * Promotion of consultation services
Organizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Kagoshima Inochi-no-Denwa Association, Prefecture Medical Association, Prefecture Bar Association, Prefecture Association of Judicial Scriveners, Kagoshima Prefecture Police, Kagoshima City, etc.

2. Children being abused

Reason for setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * More than 200 consultations regarding child abuse are received each year, and the state of child abuse is a concern. * Approx. 56% of abuse victims are preschoolers.
Main program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Provision of consultation services for parents concerned about childcare, and provision of information on childcare experiences * Seminars on preventing child abuse
Organizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Yoshida Minami Kindergarten, Koukoku Nursery School, Dairyu Childcare Salon, Community Childcare Network Early Years Center, Kagoshima Study Group on Child Abuse Problems, Kagoshima City, etc.

3. Senior citizens susceptible to injury from falling

Reason for setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Falling/tumbling is a major cause of senior citizen deaths from accidents. * Falls and tumbles are especially high for emergency transports for general injuries.
Main program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Holding of cooking class for preventing falls, lectures, fall prevention classes, etc. * Improvement of living environment

Organizer	* Kotokujidai-higashi neighborhood association, City Health Promotion Promoter Committee, City Diet Improvement Promoter Liaison Council, Kagoshima City, etc.
4. Women subject to abuse (DV: Domestic Violence)	
Reason for setting	* The rate of women victimized by DV is higher than men, and the number of consultations from women DV victims is on the increase. * Many people have no one anywhere to talk to. It is necessary to increase understanding toward DV, and promote information on consultation services.
Main program	* Hold educational lectures and seminars, etc. on preventing DV * Increase quality of counselors (Hold seminars on supporting DV victims, etc.)
Organizer	* Prefecture Bar Association, City Medical Association, Prefecture Association of Clinical Psychologists, Pia Kagoshima (Student volunteers conducting activities to prevent Date DV), Kagoshima Prefecture Police, Kagoshima Prefecture, Kagoshima City, etc.
5. Senior citizens at night-time and when taking walks	
Reason for setting	* The rate of senior citizens dying in traffic accidents is high, and approx. 70% are deaths occurring while taking walks. * Approx. 40% of traffic accident deaths occur at night, and the rate of senior citizens is high.
Main program	* Hold participation and experience type traffic safety classes, etc. * Traffic safety education during visits to homes of senior citizens * Promotion of wearing reflective materials at night
Organizer	Yoshino School District Safety and Security Network Council, Kagoshima Prefecture Police, Prefecture Traffic Safety Association, Kagoshima City, etc.
6. Persons living in high-risk environments	
Reason for setting	* Sakurajima has had large eruptions four times in the past 1,000 years. * The amount of magma accumulated is 90% of the level before the Taisho Eruption. * If a large eruption occurs, the rocks, ashes, pyroclastic flow

	<p>and lava flow will cause extensive damage. The eruption could also trigger compound disasters such as earthquakes, tsunami and landslides from accumulated ashes.</p> <p>* There are about 4,500 residents on the island, and there are many visitors. However, there is only one peripheral road, so the island could be cut off if there is a large eruption.</p>	
Main program	<p>* Understanding of resident's evacuation state (Preparation of resident directory)</p> <p>* Establishment of evacuation system for people requiring assistance for evacuation</p> <p>* Strengthening of evacuation drills</p>	
Organizer	<p>* Neighborhood associations, City voluntary fire corps, welfare officers, Kagoshima City, etc.</p>	
<p>E-2 Give examples of high risk environments</p> <p>1. Describe how risk environments in the community are identified</p> <p>2. Describe prioritized groups and/or environments</p> <p>3. Are there specific programs for their safety in the community</p> <p>4. Describe the timetable of the work</p> <p>5. Are these groups involved in the prevention aspect of these programs?</p> <p>1. Regions where damages from volcanic activity is predicted</p>		<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
Reason for setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sakurajima has had large eruptions four times in the past 1,000 years. ● The amount of magma accumulated is 90% of the level before the Taisho Eruption. ● If a large eruption occurs, the rocks, ashes, pyroclastic flow and lava flow will cause extensive damage. The eruption could also trigger compound disasters such as earthquakes, tsunami and landslides from accumulated ashes. ● There are about 4,500 residents on the island, and there are many visitors. However, there is only one peripheral road, so the island could be cut off if there is a large eruption. 	
Main programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understanding of resident's evacuation state (Preparation of resident directory: From April 2014, Updated twice a year) 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of evacuation system for people requiring assistance for evacuation (From Sept. 2014, Committee/review held approx. 4 times/year) ● Strengthening of evacuation drills (From Sept. 2014, Committee/review held approx. 4 times/year) (Evacuation drills: Traditionally held every January) 	
Organizers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Neighborhood associations, City voluntary fire corps, welfare officers, Kagoshima City, etc. 	
Method of promoting program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Once a year, the community residents, related groups and administration, etc., cooperate and conduct a disaster prevention drill specifically for Sakurajima eruptions, etc. 	
Active relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The community residents, neighborhood associations (independent disaster prevention organizations) and voluntary fire corps, etc. work together to carry out evacuation drills, etc. 	
Section F [Indicator 4]		
<p>F-1 Describe the evidence-based strategies/programs that have been implemented for different age- groups and environments.</p> <p>Kagoshima City has set seven priority sectors based on a community diagnosis. The following types of evidence-based programs are held.</p> <p>1. Child Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Provision of information on accidents and injuries in the home (and lectures) * Safety education for children * Safety inspection of classrooms and playgrounds, etc. by staff * Programs to increase physical strength * Provision of consultation services for parents concerned about childcare, and provision of information on childcare experiences * Seminars on preventing child abuse <p>2. Senior Citizen Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Holding of cooking classes and seminars for preventing falls * Holding of fall prevention classes, etc. * Improvement of living environment * Promotion of awareness of dementia 		<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>* Mimamori watching activities by welfare officers and Dementia Mimamori Watching Mates</p> <p>3. Traffic Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Seat-belt Awareness activities (use of seat-belts by all passengers) * Traffic safety seminars for senior citizen drivers and companies, etc. * Hands-on traffic safety education focusing on senior pedestrians * Traffic safety education during visits to homes of senior citizens * Promotion of wearing reflective materials at night * Preparation of Traffic Safety Map <p>4. School Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * School patrols, preparation of hazard map, posting of “Hazard” signs, posting of posters, reminders at assemblies, student-led activities to prevent injuries during club activities <p>5. DV Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Provision of information and increase of awareness to prevent DV * Activities led by youth to prevent abuse against youth * Increase quality of counselors <p>6. Suicide Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Promotion of suicide prevention awareness * Support of supporters * Setting of place for easy consultations * Promotion of consultation services <p>7. Disaster Prevention and Disaster Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Understanding of resident’s evacuation state * Establishment of evacuation system for people requiring assistance for evacuation * Strengthening of evacuation drills <p>(See pages 42 to 108 of Supplement)</p>	
<p>F-2 Has any contacts been established with the ISCSC (International Safe Community Support Centres), WHO CCCSP (WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion at the Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden), other scientific institutions, or knowledgeable organizations about the development and/or implementation of evidence-based strategies? Which ones? What has been the extent of their counsel?</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>In addition to receiving support on Kagoshima City’s entire Safe Community program from the Japan Institute of Safe Communities, this support center also participates in the Safe Community Steering Committee and Injury Surveillance Committee.</p> <p>Academic organizations including the City Medical Association, Shigakukan University, Kagoshima University, National Institute of Fitness and Sports in Kanoya, Kagoshima Women’s College and the Kagoshima Prefecture Bar Association, etc. participate as members in the Safe Community Steering Committee, etc.</p>	
Section G [Indicator 5]	
<p>G-1 What local data is used to determine the injury prevention strategies? (For example, registering injuries can be done at hospitals, health centers, dentists, schools, care of the elderly organizations and the local police. Household surveys can also be used for collection of data about injuries and risk environments and risk situations.) Which methods are used in the community?</p> <p>In Japan, it is very difficult to obtain data from medical institutions, etc., so we use the following data on injuries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Data from National level (Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Cabinet Office, etc.): Demographic Statistics, Suicide Statistics, Japan Sports Council Disaster Relief Funds data, etc. ● Data from Prefectural level (Prefecture Police, etc.): Police statistics, etc. ● Data from City level (City Fire Defense Department, etc.): Emergency transport data, etc. <p>Kagoshima City also conducts surveys of our residents to gain an understanding on Hiyari Hatto close call accidents, and awareness of safety and security that cannot be covered with existing data.</p> <p>As the City has a health department, data on injuries can be obtained from the health department as needed. (Municipalities of core or larger cities can keep its own health department.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>G-2 Describe how data are presented in order to promote safety and prevent injuries in the community.</p> <p>Various data is provided by agencies and related groups in the jurisdiction. (Example)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Demographic statistics: Data accumulated by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare based on city information (annual) 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emergency transport data: Data accumulated by the City Fire Defense Department (annual) <p>Note: From April 2014, we started sub-dividing emergency transport data by type of accident, and created a system to newly collect data on place of occurrence, type of injury and injured member, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Police statistics: Data accumulated by Prefecture Police (annual) ● Survey on accidents and injuries: Results of survey conducted by City (annual; where after FY2015 will be conducted every 2 to 3 years) ● Survey of awareness and actions (target: students at public elementary/jr. high): Results of survey conducted by City (annual) ● Survey of residents' awareness of gender equality: Results of survey conducted by City (Once every 5 years. Next survey to be conducted in FY2015) ● Cabinet Office suicide statistics document data: Data accumulated by Cabinet Office based on city information (annual) <p>(See pages 110 and 111 of Supplement)</p>	
<p>G-3 Describe how the community documents and uses knowledge about causes of injuries, groups at risk and risky environments. How does the community document progress over time?</p> <p>For the various data listed above, the Injury Surveillance Committee collects and analyzes data that can be continuously used, and feeds back the analysis results to the Task Forces for each sector, etc.</p> <p>Each Task Force uses that data to set actual challenges and plan programs, and uses the data to measure the effect after a program has been implemented.</p> <p>Each Task Force also collects data to get a detailed understanding of the challenges and to confirm the performance of programs.</p> <p>This data is used to confirm the challenges and to evaluate programs.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>Section H [Indicator 6]</p>	
<p>H-1 How does your community analyze results from the injury data to track trends and results from the programs? What is working well and has given you good results. What are the plans to continue? What needs to be changed?</p> <p>Japan does not have a system for managing general injury surveillance. Thus in Kagoshima City, we collect the existing statistic data, etc. listed in section G.2 (see page 20-21) and use it to extract information on injury occurrence.</p> <p>(Example)</p> <p>○ Demographic Statistics (traffic accidents, falls, suicides, etc.)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>○ Emergency transport data (traffic accidents, assaults, suicide, etc.)</p> <p>○ Police statistics (traffic accidents, assaults)</p> <p>In addition, the following types of surveys are conducted to gain an understanding on Hiyari Hatto (close call) accidents that cannot be obtained with existing data.</p> <p>(Example)</p> <p>○ Survey on accidents and injuries: Results of survey conducted by City (annual; where after FY2015 will be conducted every 2 to 3 years)</p> <p>* Survey of awareness and actions (target: students at public elementary/jr. high): Results of survey conducted by City (annual)</p> <p>* Survey of residents' awareness of gender equality: Results of survey conducted by City (Once every 5 years. Next survey to be conducted in FY2015)</p> <p>This data is collected and analyzed by the Injury Surveillance Committee secretariat, and verified by expert members before it is provided as information to the various Task Forces.</p> <p>Each sector also collects the statistics, etc. they need. This data is then collected by the Injury Surveillance Committee so information can be shared across sectors.</p> <p>Data collected with this system allows us to make a multi-faceted analysis. We are also able to continuously obtain data from various expert agencies.</p> <p>In particular, the emergency transport data collected with a new collection system and which covers detailed accident types, etc. can be analyzed from various directions and applied on prevention activities.</p> <p>Since we have no system to collect injury data from medical institutions, we will examine the possibility of collecting such data. We also hope to conduct surveys to collect information on injuries and Hiyari Hatto (close calls) that is not available with existing data.</p>	
<p>H-2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are used</p> <p>The Task Forces for each sector evaluate their programs with short, mid and long-term performance indicators they have each set. In addition, each program is evaluated with data that the Injury Surveillance Committee has obtained through surveillance, and presents proposals for improving the programs.</p> <p>The Safe Community Steering Committee deliberates these proposals and gives a general evaluation of the Safe Community activities.</p> <p>Furthermore, the results of evaluations are reported to the Japan Institute of Safe Communities for an external evaluation, and are used by the Safe Community Steering Committee as base data for determining the future direction of</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>activities. (See pages 114 to 133 of Supplement)</p>	
<p>H-3 Describe the changes in pattern of injuries, attitudes, behavior and knowledge of the risks for injuries as a result of the programs.</p> <p>We have seen the following changes since starting the Safe Community activities.</p> <p>○ Stronger organization and system</p> <p>Twelve kindergartens and senior citizen clubs, etc. joined the “Community Safety and Security Network Committee” which carries out activities to ensure safety in the “Yoshino Elementary School District”, a model district for our traffic safety sector. This has increased the community’s organizational power.</p> <p>○ Stronger network</p> <p>The “Safe Community Support Promoters Committee” was established at the Kagoshima Prefecture Police Headquarters. This has strengthened the system for providing statistical data specific to Kagoshima City, and allows us to perform detailed data analysis.</p> <p>○ Activities to prevent injuries at school</p> <p>Most elementary and jr. high student injuries occur at school. We believe that one cause of injuries is a deviation in the children’s “awareness” and “actions”. Thus, we have started activities led by the students, including “School Patrols” which remind students to act safely.</p> <p>Examples of activities in place at schools with a low accident rate were introduced to educate the students on the program. As a result, more schools began programs that match their school’s challenges. The deviation between the children’s “awareness” and “actions” was reduced, and more students act safely.</p> <p>* Schools participating in programs (Example: School Patrols)</p> <p>Before introduction: elementary schools 54%, jr. high schools 38%</p> <p>After introduction: elementary schools 59%, jr. high schools 49%</p> <p>* Difference in student’s “awareness” and “actions”</p> <p>“Following rules and promises when playing or exercises”</p> <p>FY2013: elementary schools 25%, jr. high schools 20%</p> <p>FY2014: elementary schools 12%, jr. high schools 12%</p> <p>○ Provision of information and increase of awareness to prevent DV (Domestic Violence)</p> <p>There have been cases of DV among the youth, and since they have not learned about preventing DV, we are actively urging schools, etc. to hold lectures on</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>

<p>Date DV. We have been able to increase the number of prevention learning sessions.</p> <p>* No. of schools holding Date DV Lectures, and No. of participants FY2012 9 schools, 2,862 people FY2013 12 schools, 3,280 people FY2014 12 schools, 5,057 people</p> <p>○ Promotion of consultation services on suicides</p> <p>Since there are many suicide victims between the ages of 50 to 69, a card listing consultation services was prepared and availability was increased so that information can be easily accessed by these people and those around them. (FY2014: 3 types of cards were prepared) Activities were held with related agencies to inform the public of these consultation services, and through this awareness has increased.</p> <p>* Knowledge of consultation places (Ages 50 to 69) FY2013 34.1% FY2014 39.7%</p> <p>○ Understanding of resident’s evacuation state</p> <p>Komencho, the model district for the Disaster Prevention and Disaster Measures sector has created an original resident’s directory to use as information to confirm residents’ safety. By sharing information with the administration, fire department and police, we were able to clear problems about private information.</p> <p>This information can be used in a volcano disaster as well as rain/water and earthquake disasters, etc.</p>	
Section I [Indicator 7]	
<p>I-1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks.</p> <p>Kagoshima City has actively participated in conferences held in Japan and overseas. Especially in Japan, we have exchanged information with designated municipalities, and have participated in the “Safe Community Seminars and Regular Conferences” organized by the Japan Institute of Safe Communities, and participated by municipalities promoting Safe Communities. We have collaborated and shared information with other municipalities.</p> <p>In addition, we have participated in the “Network of Municipalities Promoting Safe Communities” organized by local municipalities involved with Safe Communities throughout Japan, and have collaborated and shared information.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> No..</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>I-2 Will the designation ceremony coincides with any international</p>	<p>Are the descriptions</p>

<p>conference, seminar or other forms of international or national exchange?</p> <p>We have organized a seminar featuring experts from Safe Communities in Asia as speakers, and have plan to hold a Poster Exhibit introducing Safe Community programs together with other municipalities in Japan that have already been certified or that are working for certification.</p>	<p>sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No..,</p> <p>If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>I-3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?</p> <p>We are planning to invite municipalities in Japan that have already been certified or that are working for certification. (As of July 2015, 15 municipalities)</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p>
<p>I-4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?</p> <p>[Overseas] (Total 3 times)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 2012 Participated in Joint Workshop at Cheju Island, South Korea ● November 2012 Participated in 6th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities (Toshima Ward, Tokyo) ● May 2014 Poster Presentation at 7th Asian Regional Conference on Safe Communities (Busan, South Korea) <p>[Japan] (12 observations, 7 Designation Ceremonies, 8 seminars and conferences)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● October 2010 Toured Towada City, Aomori Prefecture ● Toured Kameoka City, Kyoto Prefecture ● November 2010 Participated in Atsugi, Kanagawa Designation Ceremony ● October 2011 Toured Atsugi, Kanagawa ● February 2012 Observed Toshima Ward, Tokyo on-site evaluation ● May 2012 Observed Komoro City, Nagano on-site evaluation ● Participated in Minowa Town, Nagano Designation Ceremony ● October 2012 Observed Kurume, Fukuoka preliminary audit ● Observed Kameoka, Kyoto Re-designation on-site evaluation ● November 2012 Participated in JISC Safe Community Study Group ● Participated in Toshima Ward, Tokyo Designation Ceremony ● January 2013 Observed Sakae Ward, Yokohama City, Kanagawa on-site evaluation ● February 2013 Participated in Kameoka City, Kyoto Re-designation Ceremony ● Participated in 1st Japan Safe Community Regular Meeting 	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● July 2013 Participated in JISC Safe Community Study Group ● August 2013 Observed Matsubara City, Osaka on-site evaluation ● Observed Kurume City, Fukuoka on-site evaluation ● November 2013 Participated in Matsubara, Osaka Designation Ceremony ● Participated in Network of Municipalities Promoting Safe Communities Conference ● December 2013 Participated in Kurume City, Fukuoka Designation Ceremony ● Participated in the 2nd Japan Safe Community Regular Meeting ● May 2014 Observed Koga City, Shiga preliminary audit ● July 2014 Participated in JISC Safe Community Study Group ● February 2015 Participated in Kitamoto City, Saitama Designation Ceremony ● Participated in the 3rd Japan Safe Community Regular Meeting ● July 2015 Observed Chichibu City, Saitama on-site evaluation ● Participated in JISC Safe Community Study Group <p>* JISC: Japan Institute of Safe Communities (See pages 134 to 136 of Supplement)</p>	
<p>I-5 In which Regional Network for Safe Communities is the community a member or planning to seek membership? (Asian, European, Pan-Pacific, African or Latin-American Regional Network for Safe Communities)</p> <p>We are planning to join the Asia Regional SC Network.</p>	<p>Are the descriptions sufficient?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No.., If no!! What is missing:</p>